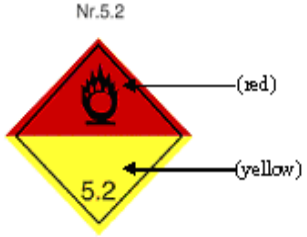
LIST OF UN PAPERS AND OUTCOMES FOR THE 24th SESSION OF THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS SUB-COMMITTEE
December 3-10, 2003 Geneva, Switzerland

Note: This was the second of the TDG Sub-Committee's four meetings scheduled to be held during the 2003/2004 biennium. The main purpose for this meeting was to consider proposed amendments and updates to the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, also known as the UN "Model Regulations". The amendments developed by the Sub-Committee during the four meetings in this biennium will be submitted for final consideration and approval at the 2nd session of the UN Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals in December 2004. Once approved by the Committee, the amendments will be incorporated into the Fourteenth Revised Edition of the UN Model Regulations and will be incorporated into the IMDG Code and ICAO TI from January 1, 2007.

AGENDA ITEM	UN PAPER	US POSITION/DISCUSSION
1. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA		
Adoption of the Agenda	Provisional agenda (ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/47) Documents List (ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/30) Timetable (ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/46)	----------
2. TRANSPORT OF GASES		
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/42 (United States of America) Special provisions 190 and 191	This paper proposed to amend Special provisions 190 (applies to aerosols) and 191 (applies to receptacles containing gas) by adding a pressure limitation of 1000 kPa to both provisions and by further limiting the aerosol provision (SP 190) to exclude hazards other than a 2.2 gas. The provisions were proposed to be revised to read as follows (newly proposed text is underlined): 190 Aerosol dispensers shall be provided with protection against inadvertent discharge. Aerosols with a capacity not exceeding 50 ml ~~containing only non-toxic constituents~~ and with a pressure not exceeding 1000 kPa at 55 ˚C containing no constituents subject to these Regulations other than a Division 2.2 gas are not subject to these Regulations. 191 Receptacles, small, containing gas may be considered as similar to aerosols except that they are not fitted with a release device. Receptacles with a capacity not exceeding 50 ml and with a pressure not exceeding 1000 kPa at 55 ˚C containing only non-toxic constituents are not subject to these Regulations." The U.S. withdrew this proposal.
	UN/SCETDG/24/INF.12 - (Austria) Comments on ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/42 - Special provisions 190 and 191	In this paper Austria supported the U.S. proposal to amend special provision 190 (aerosols) but did not support the revised special provision 191 (gas receptacles). Austria offered a revised SP 191 which, unlike the U.S. proposed provision 1) includes no pressure limitation and 2) excludes flammable gases from being authorized. The US agreed with the comments in this paper and was prepared to modify the proposal in 2003/42 accordingly but determined additional consideration

		was necessary and chose to withdraw the proposal. This paper was also withdrawn.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/43 (United States of America) Requirements for MEGCs	During the process of developing proposed amendments to the US Hazardous Materials Regulations to incorporate the requirements for MEGCs, several issues were discovered that need to be addressed by the Working Group on Pressure Receptacles. This paper proposed several amendments to the requirements for MEGCs. Since the Working Group on Pressure Receptacles was not meeting at this session, the U.S. agreed to postpone consideration of this paper until the next session in July 2004.
	UN/SCETDG/24/INF.7 - (Secretariat) Progress of work of the ISO/TC220 on cryogenic recipients	In this document the secretariat reproduced a note transmitted by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) concerning the progress of the technical committee ISO/TC220 on cryogenic pressure receptacles. For information only.
3. EXPLOSIVES, SELF-REACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND ORGANIC PEROXIDES		
(a) Classification criteria for fireworks **(b) Ammonium nitrate emulsions** **(c) Miscellaneous proposals**	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/46/Add.1 Report of the Working Group	The Working Group on Explosives met from 1-3 July 2003 under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Johansen (Norway). The Working Group session was attended by experts from Australia, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States of America, an observer from Switzerland and representatives from the European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC), the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) and the Dangerous Goods Advisory Council (DGAC). The report considers the technical implications of the proposal from Spain in ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/13 to amend the definition in SP309, which pertains to Ammonium nitrate emulsions, suspensions, and gels (UN3375); to continue the work on a default table for classifying fireworks and to discuss the information from Canada on a minimum burning pressure test. The report contains no specific proposals. As anticipated, the working group on fireworks met during the Sub-Committee session. No specific proposals were presented to the Sub-Committee.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/31 (Spain) Definition of ANE	This paper proposed to amend the definition of ammonium nitrate as follows (amendments are in bold):

		"309 This entry applies to non sensitised emulsions, suspensions and gels consisting primarily of a mixture of ammonium nitrate and a fuel phase, intended to produce a Type E blasting explosive only after further processing prior to use. The mixture **for emulsions** typically has the following composition: 60-85% ammonium nitrate; 5-30% water; 2-8% fuel; 0.5-4% emulsifier agent; 0-10% soluble flame suppressants; and trace additives. Other inorganic nitrate salts may replace part of the ammonium nitrate. **The mixture for suspensions and gels typically has the following composition: 60-85% ammonium nitrate; 0-5% sodium or potassium perchlorate; 0-17% hexamine nitrate or monomethylamine nitrate; 5-30% water; 2-15% fuel; 0.5-4% thickening agent; 0-10% soluble flame suppressants; and trace additives. Other inorganic nitrate salts may replace part of the ammonium nitrate**. Substances shall satisfactorily pass Test Series 8 of the *Manual of Tests and Criteria*, Part I, Section 18 **and be approved by the competent authority**" The US preferred that any decision on this paper be deferred until the July session of the TDG SC to allow more time for consideration of the data. We participated in a working group to discuss the proposal on the basis that any substantive decisions on the ANE requirements be deferred to the July session. This item was not discussed in plenary.
	UN/SCETDG/24/INF.18 - (Spain) Classification of ANE	This document aimed to satisfy the request for information that some experts made at the session of the Working Group on Explosives that was held during the July 2003 session. Specifically, it attempted to answer the questions posed in document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/46/Add.1, paragraph 7. Although views were exchanged during a working group session, decisions on this paper were deferred to the July 2004 session.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/33 (Norway) A new label for Division 5.2	This paper noted that while both Division 5.1 and Division 5.2 materials contribute oxygen to a fire, Division 5.2 materials are in and of themselves also flammable (i.e. contribute combustible material as well as oxygen). The paper stated that as Division 5.2 materials pose a much greater risk in transport than Division 5.1, a new label/placard for Division 5.2 substances is needed to allow responders to differentiate between substances of Division 5.1 and Division 5.2. The only difference in the new label is that the upper half is red as shown below:  While the US believes there is some merit to the proposal, we preferred to delay any decision pending further consideration to allow time for consultation with emergency responders and the affected industries. No decision was made on this proposal. Norway agreed to submit a new proposal to the next session, taking into account comments made at this session.

	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/19 (France) ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/19/Add.1 (France) Amendment of the criteria for the exclusion of self-reactive substances from Division 4.1	This paper noted that 2.4.2.3.1.1 (b) of the UN Model Regulations states that substances are not considered to be self reactive substances if they are oxidizing substances of Division 5.1. The paper further noted that there are oxidizing substances which are also self-reactive and points out that even though self-reactivity is considered to a higher hazard, 2.4.2.3.1.1(b) is allowing such substances to be classified merely as oxidizers. The paper proposed to delete 2.4.2.3.1.1(b). Since many delegations did not have time to sufficiently review this proposal due to it's late submittal, France agreed to submit a new proposal to the July 2004 session.
4. PACKAGINGS (INCLUDING IBCs AND LARGE PACKAGINGS)		
(a) Evaluation of the United Nations packaging requirements	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/57 (Netherlands) Evaluation of the UN packaging requirements UN/SCETDG/24/Inf.21 (Netherlands) Evaluation of the UN packaging requirements Establishment of a Working Group	In this paper the Netherlands proposed to establish a working group to evaluate the UN packing instructions. The working group would • discuss editorial and technical problems; • decide upon the necessary technical and editorial amendments in the Chapters 6.1, 6.3, 6.5 and 6.6; • identify the parts of ISO 16104:2003 which may be incorporated into Chapter 6.1; • consolidation of the identified amendments; and, • submit a proposal to the Sub-Committee with relevant amendments to the Model regulations. The US was not prepared to support a packaging working group without a substantive proposal. The Netherlands had previously agreed to develop such a proposal, but did so late with document UN/SCETDG/24/Inf.21. The Sub-Committee agreed to a correspondence group, under the Netherlands lead, to develop a comprehensive proposal for the July 2004 session based on Inf.21.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/37 (United Kingdom) ISO 16104 UN/SCETDG/24/Inf.42 (United Kingdom) Comments to ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/57, UN/SCETDG/24/INF.21 (The Netherlands), and UN/SCETDG/24/INF.16 (Canada)	In this paper the UK proposed to reference ISO 16104 in 6.1.5 of the UN Model Regulations in relation to the testing of packages. The paper argued that many other ISO standards are referenced in the UN Model regulations, and that referencing the standard would not necessarily take away any measure of control over the requirements of the packaging tests as found in the Model Regulations. The US did not agree with the statements made in this paper and opposed this proposal. The UK withdrew this proposal. However, they submitted UN/SCETDG/24/Inf.42 which proposed that the working group consider moving specific testing provisions from their current location in the Model Regulations and placing them into a new Chapter 4 of the Manual of Tests and Criteria. There was not much support for this effort, but if it were to be considered, it would have to be addressed after the results of the correspondence group in July 2004 and would require a comprehensive proposal.
	UN/SCETDG/24/INF.16 - (Canada) Comments on ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/37 (UK)	In this paper Canada explains why they are opposed to the UK proposal to reference ISO 16104 in the Model Regulations. Canada supports identifying the parts of ISO 16104 that may be considered for potential incorporation into the Model Regulations. Canada also notes that ISO 16104 may require consequential amendments following this review of the Model Regulations.

(b)Performance testing (Vibration and puncture tests)	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/44 (Spain) Miscellaneous proposals UN/SCETDG/24/Inf.41 (Spain) Additional information related to ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/44 (puncture test) UN/SCETDG/24/Inf.46 (France) Performance testing (vibration)	In this paper Spain proposed a puncture test for inclusion in the UN Model Regulations. The paper cited problems with drums which are punctured by nails. In some cases the nails protrude from the same pallets on which the drums are transported. The paper did not include an exact proposal with specific text for inclusion in the Recommendations, but did indicate that testing will be conducted and that specific recommendations will be forthcoming. The US is interested in considering the use of a puncture test as a means for ensuring the integrity of single packagings used for the transport of liquids. The test could be used an alternative to minimum thickness requirements. Spain provided additional supporting documentation related to the puncture test in UN/SCETDG/24/Inf.41. There was little support for this paper, but interested delegations were invited to provide data to Spain in the event they were interested in preparing a specific proposal for the next session. Additionally, France presented UN/SCETDG/24/Inf.46 including test data suggesting a need for a vibration test. France presented test results to compare a random frequency test method to a fixed frequency (or repetitive shock) test method. This paper proposes a random frequency test as being more representative of transport conditions. Interested delegations were invited to provide input to France. The expert from France stated they are interested in submitting a specific proposal at the July 2004 session.
©) Miscellaneous proposals (Chapters 4.1, 6.1, 6.3, 6.5 and 6.6)	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/9 (United Kingdom) Transport of substances other than Class 2 in cylinders UN/SCETDG/24/Inf.48 (United States of America) Amendments to 4.1.3.6 to allow expanded use of pressure receptacles for liquid or solid substances	In this paper, the UK proposed editorial amendments to several packing instructions to amend the reference to P200 to refer to the general requirements of 4.1.6 and Chapter 6.2 for design and construction noting that cylinders not used for the transport of gases need not comply with all of the requirements of P200 (e.g. filling limits). In Inf.48, the US supports the UK proposal in 2003/9, but proposes additional clarifying amendments to 4.1.3.6, and packing instructions P403, P404, and P410. The UK withdrew this proposal. Based on comments made and incorporating the suggestions in Inf.48, the UK stated they would prepare a new proposal, in cooperation with the US, for submission to the next session.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/32 (Spain) Packing instruction P800	In this paper Spain proposed to increase the volume allowance in P800 for steel flasks containing mercury from 2.5 L to 3 L. Spain noted that the Model Regulations adopted the 2.5 L limit in the 11th Revised Edition and states that the limit is lower than the common size of mercury flasks which have been used in transportation for "centuries". Spain stated that since no technical justification was given, the limit should be increased to accommodate the containers used in practice. This proposal was adopted.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/35 (United Kingdom) Packaging of waste aerosols	In this paper the UK proposed to adopt packaging requirements for waste aerosols transported for disposal. While the UK indicates that the proposal was modified to take into account concerns raised by the SC at the prior session, the US believes they have not adequately responded to the

	UN/SCETDG/24/Inf.31 (FEA) Comments on ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/35 (United Kingdom)	comments in that they have not provided sufficient conditions to ensure that an adequate level of safety has been afforded during transport. The proposal also does not address other methods for transporting waste aerosols such as placing them in drums. This proposal was not adopted.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/36 (United Kingdom) Aerosols used for medical purposes UN/SCETDG/24/INF.62 and INF.62 Rev.1	In this paper the UK proposed an approval provision to provide an exception to the hot water bath test for receptacles containing pharmaceutical products. The proposed exception reads as follows: "With the approval of the Competent Authority, receptacles containing pharmaceutical products and non-flammable gases manufactured under the authority of a national medical administration and following the principles of Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) laid down by the World Health Organization for this purpose, need not be subject to the hot water bath test in 6.2.4.1, provided adequate measures to test for leakage are incorporated into the manufacturers' procedures, such as helium detection or water bathing a statistical sample from each production batch." The US prefered a comprehensive solution to provide alternative measures for all aerosols. If this can't be achieved during the current biennium we may support a proposal to address the immediate needs relative to pharmaceutical aerosols. We agree with the principle of allowing aerosols used for medical purposes to be excepted from the hot water bath requirement. RSPA has granted a few exemptions for this situation. This proposal was adopted based on revised text in INF.62 Rev.1.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/51 (FEA) Alternatives to the Water Bath Test for Aerosol Dispensers	In this document FEA notes that every filled UN 1950 aerosol is subjected to a test performed in a hot water bath. This requirement is established in 6.2.4 of the Model Regulations. This document proposed to separate requirements for UN 1950 aerosols from requirements for small receptacles containing gas (UN 2037 gas cartridges) and to include requirements for alternatives to the water bath test for aerosol dispensers. We received this paper late (October 24, 2003) and did not have sufficient time to consult with all the potentially affected parties. FEA will submit a new proposal, based on comments made at this session, to the July 2004 session.
	UN/SCETDG/24/INF.19 - (Austria) Comments on ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/51	In this paper Austria concurs with the FEA proposal to separate requirements for UN 1950 aerosols from requirements for UN 2037 small receptacles containing gas (gas cartridges) and further proposed that alternatives to the water bath test should also be allowed for small receptacles containing gas.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/38 (United Kingdom) Pressure relief-devices, 4.1.1.8 UN/SCETDG/24/INF.33 (United Kingdom)	In this paper the UK proposed to amend 4.1.1.8 to distinguish between the requirements for venting of packages and the requirement that liquids may only be filled into inner packagings which have an appropriate resistance to internal pressure that may be developed under normal conditions of transport The paper proposed to delete the requirement that states: "A venting device shall be fitted if dangerous overpressure may develop due to normal decomposition of substances." The result is that venting devices are permitted but not required. This approach is

		consistent with the current venting requirements in 49 CFR 173.24(g). This proposal was adopted as modified in INF.33.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/39 (United Kingdom) Wooden barrels	This paper proposed a number of editorial amendments to the UN Model regulations which were overlooked when the cooperage test was deleted. This proposal was adopted with some amendments.
	UN/SCETDG/24/INF.15 - (Norway) Comments on ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/39 (UK) UN/SCETDG/24/INF.9 - (Norway) Chapter 3.3 - Changes to SP 247	In INF.15, Norway is concerned that the proposal from the UK inadvertently places additional requirements on the transport of alcoholic beverages in wooden casks. Norway notes specifically that there is currently no reference to chapter 4.1 in SP 247, and proposes not to introduce the relevant proposed text in SP247. In INF.9, Norway proposed to delete a provision to allow for the carriage of certain alcoholic beverages in large wooden casks "in open cargo spaces only". Norway notes that the IMDG Code was recently amended to address this issue and to also allow stowage below deck, making the provision obsolete. The proposal from the UK in 2003/39 was adopted. However, the proposal in INF.9 to delete (e) from SP 247 was also adopted.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/56 (Australia) Resistance to stacking of composite IBCs UN/SCETDG/24/INF.38 (United Kingdom) Comments on ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/56	This paper proposed to provide guidance in the Model Regulations relative to stacking IBCs. The proposed text reads as follows: "The stowage and stacking of IBCs within a Transport Unit should be consistent with the recommendations of the IMO/ILO/UN ECE Guidelines for Packing of Cargo Transport Units (CTUs) as contained in the supplement to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code. Composite IBCs with dissimilar pallet base design should not be stacked together unless the lower IBC can properly support that stacked above it or a load bearing device is placed between the IBCs." The paper also proposed to add the following definitions to 1.2.1: **Transport Unit**; means a road freight vehicle, a railway freight wagon, a freight wagon, a freight container, a road tank vehicle, a railway tank wagon or a portable tank. **Closed Transport Unit**; means a transport unit which totally encloses the contents by permanent structures. Transport Units with fabric sides or tops are not closed transport units. The US noted that the IMO/ILO/UN ECE Guidelines for Packing of Cargo Transport Units (CTUs) does not address the stacking of cargo in CTU's. We also questioned why only IBCs were of concern and why not stable stacking of other packages. We supported a more global approach along the lines suggested in the UK INF paper.

		Australia withdrew their proposal based on favourable reaction to the UK's INF.38 suggestion to introduce a new section 7.1.1 general requirements for loading and stowage in transport equipment. The UK will submit a formal proposal at the next session.
5. DANGEROUS GOODS PACKED IN LIMITED QUANTITIES		
	UN/SCETDG/24/INF.8 Report of the Working Group meeting on Limited Quantities (Ottawa, 22-24 October 2003)	This report, and the proposals in Annex 1, were provided to ensure that the Sub-Committee was informed of the progress of the Working Group on Limited Quantities and to request comments and reactions from the members. The report includes a recommendation to include exceptions for dangerous goods in excepted quantities in line with exceptions in the ICAO TI. The document was for information only and no specific proposals for changes to the Model Regulations were voted on at this session. After lengthy discussion, the Sub-Committee agreed to convene a correspondence working group. France and Canada will prepare a proposal for the next session based on results of the working group. There was a wide variance of views from delegations within the Sub-Committee, so it was stressed by the Chairman that the draft proposal must be distributed well before the deadline to allow delegations sufficient time to submit further written comments or alternate proposals if necessary.
	UN/SCETDG/24/INF.1 - (IMO) Outcome of the 8th session of the Sub-Committee on Dangerous Goods, Solid Cargoes and Containers	This document provided a summary of issues of relevance to the work of the Sub-Committee based on the report of the eighth session ((DSC 8/15) of IMO's Sub-Committee on Dangerous Goods, Solid Cargoes and Containers. The paper included comments relative to the work of the TDG SC on requirements for limited quantities.
6. LISTING, CLASSIFICATION AND PACKING		
(a) Calcium hypochlorite	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/34 (United States of America) Hydrated calcium hypochlorite mixtures	In this paper the US proposed to amended the requirements for "Calcium hypochlorite hydrated or calcium hypochlorite hydrated mixture" (UN 2880) to provide for the possibility to classify powdered or granular mixtures of hydrated calcium hypochlorite in packing group III when appropriate, as well as to permit formulations that are shown not to meet the criteria for classification in Division 5.1 or any other class to be considered as non-dangerous (as is provided in Special Provision 223). This proposal was adopted.

(b) Miscellaneous amendment proposals (Parts 2 and 3)	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/18 (South Africa) Expression of percentage in the Dangerous Goods List	In this paper South Africa stated that where percentages are applicable for dangerous mixtures and solutions as defined in 1.2.2.4(a), most of the entries in the dangerous goods list indicate "by mass" against such entries but that this protocol is not consistently applied. For example, all the nitroglycerin entries express the nitroglycerin content as "percentage, by mass", except for the nitroglycerin solutions in alcohol. For the sake of consistency and for user friendliness this paper proposed that, throughout the dangerous goods list, the term "by mass" be added, where applicable. The US supports this proposal in principle but would like to see a list of entries that are to be revised. We want to review each of the resulting amendments to ensure that a percentage by mass is appropriate in each case. There was general support for this proposal. Rather than add the words “by mass”when missing, it was decided to consider removing the words from all relevant entries. South Africa agreed to prepare another proposal for the July 2004 session providing a list of entries affected by deletion of the words “by mass”.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/29 (South Africa) Trichloroisocyanuric acid	In this paper Australia requested guidance from the SC on the classification of Trichloroisocyanuric acid. No specific proposals were made. DGAC agreed to assist South Africa.
	UN/SCETDG/24/INF.10 - (Austria) Listing and classification of GMOs	In this paper Austria points out that although the Model Regulations state that “genetically modified micro-organisms (GMMOs) and genetically modified organisms (GMOs)” shall be assigned to UN 3245, the proper shipping name for UN 3245 is still “Genetically modified microorganisms”. The paper proposed to change the proper shipping name for un 3245 to "Genetically modified microorganisms or Genetically modified organisms." This proposal was adopted.
	UN/SCETDG/24/Inf.25 (United States of America) New entries for fuel cell cartridges and fuel cell powered devices	In this paper the US proposes the introduction of appropriate requirements for fuel cell devices containing small amounts of methanol. The paper suggests classification, packaging, and testing provisions similar to those for lithium batteries that would be appropriate for these articles to provide an adequate level of safety in transport while minimizing undue restrictions for their use. The US intends to submit this as an official proposal for the July 2004 session.
7. HARMONIZATION WITH THE GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS)		
(a) Hazards to the aquatic environment	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/58 (Netherlands) Hazards to the aquatic environment UN/SCETDG/24/INF.22 (Netherlands) Hazards to the aquatic environment	This paper considers what consequential amendments need to be made to the UN Model Regulations to harmonize with the GHS requirements for materials that are hazardous to the aquatic environment. The paper contained no specific proposals but states that an information paper will be submitted recommending that the UN Model Regulations adopt the GHS marking for aquatic hazards (dead fish and tree symbol). The Netherlands presented INF.22 which provided comprehensive proposed amendments to the Model Regulations. After much discussion, the Sub-Committee decided by majority vote that all substances hazardous

		to the aquatic environment, either falling under Class 1 - 8 or Class 9 only, should be identified as such by the GHS label or mark under the transport regulations. The Netherlands will revise their proposal based on the comments made and provide a new proposal for the July 2004 session. The new proposal should include a list of substances already known to meet the GHS aquatic hazard criteria. This list will facilitate discussion for the need to include a closed or indicative list in the Model Regulations.
(b) Health hazards	No document has been submitted under this agenda sub-item.	
©) Physical hazards	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/54 (United States of America) Harmonized classification for flammable liquids	This paper requested the Sub-Committee take a decision in principle whether the Model regulations should be harmonized with the GHS with respect to expanding the PG III criteria for flammable liquids. This would bring the Model Regulations more in line with present US requirements for the bulk transportation of combustible liquids. The paper noted that if the Sub-Committee agrees in principle, the following specific changes would be proposed in a subsequent paper: • Paragraph 2.3.2.6 would need to be amended by replacing the upper flash point cut-off for PG III of 60.5 °C with 93 °C • paragraph 2.3.2.4 would need to be amended by adding the following: Substances that meet the criteria for PG III that have a flash point greater than 60 °C are not subject to these Model Regulations when transported in packagings of less than 450 litres. The proposal to align with the GHS by raising the upper flash point cut-off to 93 °C was not adopted. However, the Sub-Committee did adopt the proposal to change the cut-off from 60.5 °C to 60 °C.
	UN/SCETDG/24/INF.6 - (CTIF) Harmonized classification criteria for flammable liquids	In this paper CTIF supported the U.S. proposal to amend the UN Model Regulations to regulate flammable liquids in bulk with a flash point between 60 °C and 93 °C, in harmony with the GHS criteria for flammable liquids and current requirements in the U.S. Hazardous Materials Regulations.
8. HARMONIZATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA) REGULATIONS FOR THE SAFE TRANSPORT OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL		
	UN/SCETDG/24/INF.23 - (Secretariat) Harmonization with the IAEA Regulations for the safe transport of radioactive material UN/SCETDG/24/INF.61 - (IAEA) Harmonization with the IAEA Regulations for the safe transport of radioactive material Changes to TS-R-1 recommended by the 10-14	In INF.23, the Secretariat prepared a list of changes to the Model Regulations corresponding to the changes in the IAEA Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material. In INF.61, IAEA summarized the changes to TS-R-1 that are recommended for the 2005 IAEA Transport Regulations. These recommended changes are still subject to approval by the 22-26 March 2004 TRANSSC meeting. The TRANSSC approved changes will be presented as a proposal to the July 2004 TDG session.

	November 2003 Review Panel meeting for the 2005 edition of the IAEA Transport Regulations	For information only.
9. MISCELLANEOUS PROPOSALS OF AMENDMENTS TO THE MODEL REGULATIONS ON THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS		
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/48 (United States of America) Requirements for TIH	This paper proposed to require that when liquids that meet the vapor inhalation toxicity criteria for Packing Group I (see 2.6.2.2.4.3) are described on the transport document by a proper shipping name that does not convey that the substance is toxic by inhalation, the words "Toxic-Inhalation Hazard" be entered on the transport document immediately following the dangerous goods description. The paper also proposed a special provision be added to the appropriate substances in the Dangerous Goods List which would require the supplemental description. This proposal was not adopted.
	UN/SCETDG/24/INF.4 - (CTIF) Comments on ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/48	In this paper CTIF expressed support for the U.S. proposal to require the words "Toxic-Inhalation Hazard" be entered on the transport document immediately following dangerous goods descriptions which do not otherwise convey an inhalation hazard. CTIF also supported considering the distinct TIH label adopted by the U.S. for inclusion in the UN Model Regulations.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/49 (United States of America) Technical name requirement (SP274)	This paper proposed to remove the requirement for a technical name (Special provision 274 in the UN Model Regulations) to supplement the basic description for a number of pesticides and other materials whose descriptions already include a generic chemical group name. The paper points out that it is redundant to require a technical name when the chemical family name is included in the description because the chemical family provides sufficient information for emergency response purposes. The US withdrew this proposal.
	UN/SCETDG/24/INF.5 - (CTIF) Comments on ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/49	In this paper CTIF opposed the U.S. proposal to eliminate the requirement to supplement certain pesticides and other listed materials with a technical name.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/52 (United States of America) Sequence of information on the transport document	In this paper the US proposed that the documentation requirements reference a single order for the basic description (UN# first) as follows: (a) The UN number preceded by the letters “UN”; (b) The proper shipping name, as determined according to 3.1.2, including the technical name enclosed in parenthesis, as applicable (see 3.1.2.8); (c) The primary hazard class or, when assigned, the Division of the goods, including for Class 1, the compatibility group letter. The words “Class” or “Division” may be included preceding the primary hazard class or division numbers; (d) Subsidiary hazard class or division number(s), when assigned, shall be entered following the primary hazard class or division and must be enclosed in parenthesis. The words “Class” or “Division” may be included preceding the subsidiary hazard class or division numbers; (e) Where assigned, the packing group for the substance or article which may be preceded by “PG” (e.g. “PG II). The paper requested comments on whether a transition period beyond January 1, 2007 is

		necessary to ease any burden that this would impose on industry. This proposal was adopted. The Sub-Committee agreed with the January 1, 2007 effective date coinciding with publication of the 14th rev ed.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/55 (United States of America) Orientation arrows UN/SCETDG/24/INF.65 - (United States of America)	Currently the UN Model Regulations only require orientation arrows on packages containing cryogenic liquids. This paper proposed to further require orientation arrows on combination packagings having inner packagings containing liquid dangerous goods, with certain exceptions. This proposal was adopted, with slight modifications as identified in INF.65.
	UN/SCETDG/24/INF.17 - (UIC/IUR) Chapter 4.2 - Use of MEGCs	This paper proposed to create a new portable tank instruction for Multiple-Element Gas Containers (MEGC's). The paper also provided a list of gases to which the instruction is proposed to be applied in the Dangerous Goods List. The US notes the MEGC authorizations are provided in P200, and thus finds the proposal is not necessary. This was viewed as a RID/ADR problem as the Joint Meeting decided to remove the MEGC column from P200.
	UN/SCETDG/24/INF.20 - (USA) Hydrazine aqueous solution	In this paper the US proposed to revise the tank assignments (T-Codes) to be consistent with the rationalized approach, noting that the current tank assignments are unnecessarily overly restrictive. This paper will be submitted as an official proposal for the July 2004 session.
10. PROCEDURE FOR INCIDENT REPORTING		
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/50 (Secretriat) UN/SCETDG/24/INF.30 - (DGAC) Procedure for Incident Reporting	The Secretariat provided sections from RID/ADR related to incident reporting to aid discussion of the Sub-Committee for including such procedures in the Model Regulations. DGAC, in INF.30, proposed some generalized language that would serve as a framework for modal regulations and States to develop consistent data collection procedures. While there was agreement in principle with the usefulness of standardized incident reporting procedures, there were many different views concerning the details appropriate in the Model Regulations. DGAC was invited to submit a new proposal if deemed necessary, based on comments made at this session.
11. STANDARDIZATION OF EMERGENCY PROCEDURES		
	UN/SCETDG/24/INF.14 - (CTIF) Standardization of emergency procedures	CTIF recognizes the difficulty in harmonizing information systems for first responders on a world-wide basis, but nevertheless believes that the harmonization of the rationale behind the different information systems for the support of emergency responders in the first phase of an incident involving dangerous goods can be achieved in an acceptable time frame. In this document CTIF identified further work items pursuant to this goal.

		CTIF was invited to continue coordination with interested delegations and submit a comprehensive proposal for consideration at a future TDG session.
12. GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF THE MODEL REGULATIONS No document has been submitted under this agenda item.		
13. OTHER BUSINESS		
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/40 (FIATA) Comparison between dangerous goods lists in the UN Model Regulations and modal regulations UN/SCETDG/24/INF.13 - (FIATA) Addendum to ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/40	In these documents FIATA noted differences in proper shipping names between the UN Model Regulations and other modal regulations including the ICAO, IATA, IMDG Code, and ADR/RID. It was noted that many of these differences will be corrected with the 2005 editions of the modal regulations based on the 13th rev ed. FIATA was invited to prepare another document based on changes to the modal regulations consistent with the 13th rev ed and provide to the next session.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/41 (Secretariat) Application for consultative status by EBRA UN/SCETDG/24/INF.3 - (Note by the Secretariat) Application for consultative status by EBRA	In these paper, the European Battery Recycling Association (EBRA) requests consultative status with the Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. The Sub-Committee agreed with this request.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2003/45 (Secretariat) Economic and Social Council's resolution 2003/64	This paper provided the text of the Economic and Social Council's Resolution 2003/64 (Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals) of 25 July 2003. For information only.

**UN Papers for the 24th session may be downloaded from the UN Transport Division website at: http://www.unece.org/trans/main/dgdb/dgsubc/c32003.html*
*Visit the website of the Office of Hazardous Materials Safety's International Standards Coordinator at: http://hazmat.dot.gov/intstandards.htm for pertinent information relative to the office's international activities including**: Schedules of International Meetings, The UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (UN Model Regulation), The UN Committee and Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, International Atomic Energy Agency International Maritime Organization's Dangerous Goods, Solid Cargoes and Containers (DSC) Sub-Committee, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Dangerous Goods Panel European Agreements Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and Rail (RID) North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Hazardous Materials Land Transportation Standards Sub-Committee.***